SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

WHERE IS HAPPINESS? BELLE DRYAN. I seled a maiden, young and fair, Whose glossy curis of golden hair Fell thickly round her sunny face, "Where is that boon called Happiness?" She answered me and gontly support She answered me and gently sighed.
"That prize to find I long have ried
Until I ve thought 'twas vain to seek;"
And then a tear rolled down her check.

I saked a man, whose step was slow, Whose locks were white as drifted show, Whose trembling hand and withered form Had bravely met life's besting storm. Returned on me and sadly smiled, Then said in accents soft and mild. "Threescore and ten my soul have tasked Since I the self-some question asked."

oI sought for it in health's domain Where festal mirth and beauty roign; I sought for it at Bacchus' shrine, But found I not that boon divine; And then I sought the God above, And asked him for His precious love. And then, oh then, with notarned eyes, I learned it was beyond the skies." Baownenene, Ky., September 6, 1834.

Origin of the "Marseiliniae." A correspondent of the London Daily News writes :- "I read in the papers that an action at law is pending in France, involving the question of whether Rouget de Lisle was the author of this song. According to the account of M. de Lisle himself, he composed both the verses and the music; and if this statement was a misrepresentation, he must have been not only a literary impostor, but one of a remarkably frandulent kind, because I believe it was principally, if not solely, owing to his being the supposed author of the

circumstances under which it was produced, pointing out, however, in my copy, several words wherein, as he said, there were mistakes, that is, variations from his own compo-

"The song, he told me, was produced while he was on service as a captain of engineers in the French army, and he composed it at Strasburg, in the menth of April, 1702, during the night folthe menth of April, 1702, during the night fol-lowing the declaration of war by Austria and Prussia. 'Le Chant de l'Armee du Rhin' was the title given to it by the author, but a daily publi-cation, edited at the time by M. de Lisle and other young officers of the army of the Rhine, conveyed the animating effusion throughout the south of France. The Marseilialie were just then and they arrived at the capital chanting these verses. Hence the name given by the Parisians, L'Hy mne des Marseillaise. The forty battalions of rational volunteers, formed at Paris in fifteen of Lational volunteers, formed at Paris in diffeed days, beat the Pulse of Brinswick and the Prinssians in Champague on the 28th of September, 1792, and routed them again in a few days after at Jemappe. These volunteers were commanded by General Dumourier, having under his orders General d'Orleans, since King Louis Philippe; and the warshed unto such case. General d'Orleans, since King Louis Philippe; and they marched up to each engagement with the enemy singing, 'Allous, enfans de la patric,' Ac.

"The 'Marseillaise' was always the song of the French army from 1792 to 1894, when the first Bonsparie, having made himself Emperor, and domining the benefit to himself of soon a hymn, caused other songs to come forth which were better calculated to make soldiers admire emperors. Twice subsequently, in 1830 and 1843, the rors. Twice subsequently, in 1830 and 1848, the office, and received its quietus by suppression.
M. de Lisie was the author of a whole volume of M. de Lisie was the author of a whole volume of lyric poetry, which was published along with a good deal of music of his own, I think in 1839. His account of the 'Marseilaise,' as he told it to me, was this —His brother officers, knowing him to have some pretessions to the poetic as well as the musical faculty, said, upon the occasion before mentioned, that he must write a song, It was, too, required to be fertheoming without delay, and it was, as De Lisie said, the result of one might's medication, Lisic said, the result of one night's meditation, the martial muse being aided only by the fiddle. Going to bed with the injunction of his con-rades, be joined them at breakfast-time playing his air and singing his song. Some of the errors mentioned are these: — Les maitres nos deatiness should be 'Les moteurs,' &c. 'Dans tes ennemis expirans rors' should be 'tes tes ennemis expirans torest. There is a seventh stanza apoquently added, beginning, 'Nous entrerons dans is carriere;' but this is not De Lisie's, and belongs, I

ink, to another song.
"M, de Lamartine gives, if I remember rightly, a somewhat different account of the 'Marsellaise,' but he does not question the authorship being that of De L. str. I betteve that Sir Walter Scott has somewhere a speculation that the air is borrowed, and of a date much older than the Marsellaise volunters. As to another French song, Sir Watter leaves a record to which recent turns of fortunes lend 'a greater moral interest than he could have anticipated. In 'Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' Socaking of the field of Waterloo, be says.—'A relique of greater moral interest was given me by a lacy, whose father found it upon the field of barle. It is a manuscript collection of French songs, hearing the stains of clay and blood, a somewhat different account of the 'Marsellaise, songs, hearing the stains of clay and blood, which probably indicate the fate of the properties, and have since had an opportung of having them translated into English by meeting at Paris with one of our Scottish mer of rhyme. Hereupon Sir Walter produces a translation entitled 'Romance of Dunois,' o that same 'Partent poor 'la Eyrie,' which is now the French national music of an Emperor, Napo-icon the Third!"

Story of a Georgia Unionist. Josephus Camp, late editor of the Adanta Confederacy and the Georgia Times, and the present Clerk of the Rouse of Representatives of Georgia, has arrived in Nashville, having been compelled to leave the South in consequence of the publication of an article advocating the restoration of the Union. Mr. Camp gives an interesting statement of the effairs of the South, which appears in the Nashville Union of the 6th. He says that a universal despondency exists throughout the South-at least three-fourths of the puople believing that, as there is no hope for the success of the Confederacy, the sooner they return to the Union the better, as each day of hostility inreases the difficulties which surround the making

of pence.
But it is Impossible at present for this senti-But it is impossible at present for this sentiment to become demonstrative. Jeff. Davis, he
says, is the greatest syrant living; and wherever
his power extends there is neither freedom of
speech nor freedom of person; and before a return to the Union is possible, the Rebel army
must be dispersed. He regards Hood's force no
longer formidable, in a military point of view-lif
is small in numbers, and is greatly demoratived;
but it is yet sufficiently strong to untimitate anarmed people, especially as the male portion of
these people consists of only decrapid old men, or
young hoys—every one capable of bearing arms
having been sent to the army by the conscription. having been sent to the army by the committeens officers. Break the army of Lee, he thinks, and that of Hood will disperse; and there are no others worthy to be called a military organiza-

others worthy to be called a ministry organization east of the Missisapp river.

Mr. Camp states that the Rebel leaders say that
if McCiellan is besten they have no hope; that
there is not sufficient vitality in the Confideracy
to keep it alive. They, therefore, will look to
eventual submission in case of the re-election
of Mr. Lincoln, and since the full of Atlanta
they require the as certain; and they are they regard that as certain; and they are, there ore, very sexious about the terms on which they ould be allowed to resume their citizenship. He adds that Governor Brown is for a recou-

struction of the Union; he knows this, having recently conversed with him on that subject. It was because the Governor looked upon the cause of the Confederacy as hopeless that he had led the militia. They had been summoned was captured the key was unlocked, and Georgia was at the mercy of Sherman; and therefore they could avail nothing, and the Governor believed that they would be more valuable as farmers

Bisnor Bloomfield and his Chenor.—He used to tell a story of one clergyman, whom he had reproved for certain irregularities of conduct which had been brought to his notice by his parakaoners, and who had replied —"Your fordiship, as a cleasified scholar, knows that lying goes by districts; the Cretain were liars; the Cappadocians were liars; and I can assure you that the inhabitants of are liars too." Innoxication was the most frequent charge against the clergy. One was to drank white suiting for a funceal, that he foll into the grave; another was conveyed nway from a visition dither in a helpless state rebuled for drunkenness, replied. "But, my exclaimed the biskop; "when is a clergyman not on duty!" "True," said the other, "I never thought of that." BISHOP BLOOMFIELD AND HIS CLERGY .- HO

PRESENTANT C. W. ANDERSON

There's always something new for us-sweet mornings.
Surprise of little circumstances thrown
Around the treat-mill summers of our lives.
The dropping in of friend with his adornings
Of pleasant smiles and words, and the awful

Of pleasant sames the strives great of the complaining thander as he strives. To spread his nighty grief around the sky—Oh, it is hard to quit them all and die! We are renewed with freshoese and the pail Of resterday is cast like a worn shaw!; We went to-day, like uniden her new bonnet. Or removed rust his first printed somest; Or youngster pool his first printed somet; And yet to-morrow will but o'er repeat The cloy'd scenes that to-day do seem so sweet.

CHINESE TEMPLE IN SAN FRANCISCO. The San Francisco Bulletin has an interaccount of a wonderful temple just completed in that city by the Chinese residents :-

"It may not be known to all our readers that there are in California are influential and wealthy Chinese companies, which are partly commercial associations and partry benevalout orders, and with which all the Chinese who come hither are in some sort connected. These companies are known as the Same Yep, Yeong Wo, See Yep, Ning Yeong, Hop Wo, and Yeu Wo. They ell have their beadquarters in this city. Every Mangolian who comes to this coast is either consigned to the care or indemared to the service of one of these companies. They have a complete registry of the names and whereabouts of their countrymen, are bound to look after them in health and sickness so long as their connection with the company is preserved, and if they die here to return their bodies to China.

"These Chinese companies also mix the religious element with their basiness, not seeking "It may not be known to all our readers that

ligious element with their business, not seeking to proselyte as 'outside barbarians,' but to furnish temples wherein the members of their own guilds may weeking the wooden gods of the Celestial Empire, and burn Josh sticks and he paper. The See Yep Company have long had

song that he received a pension of niseen hundred francs, immediately after the revention of 1830, from Louis Phillippe.

"At that time, in September, I saw M. de Lisle at his own house, at Choisy le-Roy, a village near Paris. He was then seventy years of ago, a freshlocking, affable old gentleman. I showed him a printed copy of the song, and he related to me minutely the circumstances under which it was the seventy years of ago, a freshlocking, affable old gentleman. I showed him a printed copy of the song, and he related to me minutely the circumstances under which it was more than the song and cont. The first floor of the main building is divided into several small reception and smoking-rooms, at the entrance to which stands a police officer, who admiss wonever his one of the invitation cards issued by the company. In these rooms visitors are sometimes handed a cup of \$6a, some fried cakes, or a paper cigar, and Chinamen may be seen reciding on lounges and smoking pipes of wood and metal, which emit a very villanous small.

"Back of the reception-rooms is a sort of altar, covered with gile and red hangings, the front being open and showing what resembles a succession of small steps or shelves, which are covered with paper and inscribed with Chinese characters. This is the register of the dead. Here are inscribed the names of all the members or wards of the Ning Yeong Company who have died in California. In front of this ghostly record larges are kept burning night and day.

lamps are kept burning night and day.

"The furniture of ad the apartmen's on the first floor is of the plainest description. On the second floor is the company's business room, or exchange, where the pre-lient or Sing Song, whose name is Wing Ga, and his head manager, Ah Wee, sit and smoke and talk, receive visitors, preside over meetings of the company, and direct its ordinary concerns, reliaving the telium of these occupations with an occasional tune on some of those thesisters. some of those thrilling two-stringed instruments for which Chinadem is so famous. "But the wonder of the whole building is the

"But the wonder of the whole building is the temple in the third story. The first glance at it reveals only a confused heap of gilt, crimson, and him eabliests, brass ornaments, crimson hangings, and gandy signs, while the air is ladened with warm and slekening colors. A more careful survey extracts something wonderful and system. temade from this me a use of barbaric tiasal and furniture. The walls and cellings are nearly hid furniture. The walls and ceilings are nearly hid with the huge crimson, blue, and git signs, each bearing four large letters—supposed to be a motto of some sort—and some an inscription in smaller characters on one cud. These are said to be presents from other companies, and from friends here and in China. Across the control the room are placed three cabinets, each about ten feet long by two feet wide and four feet high, made of exceedingly dark and heavy wood, and made of exceedingly dark and heavy wood, and the fronts carved in high relief in the most gro-tesque and elaborate manner. Some of the carvings represent the interior of houses, with figures of men, beasts, birds, and insects in strange juniaposition; while others consist of trees, vines, and secoli-work—all gided, the background being the original dark color of the wood.

wood.
"On the top of these massive cabinets are large "On the top of these tansave cabinets are large brasiers filled with incuses or containing live coals, hi which sticks of sandahwood are slowly burning; factastic wax tapers; sicks of punk three feet high and four indees thick; lofey yes small images; peaked yellow days; pyramids, or fan shaped functions of artificial flowers, peacock tails and insects, mixed with tined ornaments; blasing lamps; carred and gilt sticks of sandal wood, & Alexandra did sit sticks of sandal blasing lamps; carved and gilt sticks of sandal wood, fig. Along the sales of the room, at the end of these calmets of embroidered slik, round, and square, and fringed drums; brass emblant, military and civic; and weapons of war. In the rear of all this splendor stands the altar of Josh, the wooden god of the almond-eyed dolators. This is a square alcove of carved and giltied wood, in welch sits the awful Josh himself—a big-paunched Chinaman with a bick-red face, long parings of red clock flowing from each side of his head, three long tails of black horse-hair spronting cut of his chin and the corners of his mouth, and his person budierned with blue grows, crimand his person bodierned with blue, green, crim-son, and glit carvings, standed with bits of glass, to represent his small clothes, and high above his head a brass sno, as if this colestial supersti-tion had mixed with it a bit of Parseciam.

"We were asked to believe while in this awful presence that Josh, when alice on carrin, stood fifteen feet in his bare feet, wielded a battle axe that weighed a ton, and one day killed thirty thousand of his feet. In proof of this story, we are shown by Ah Wee, in a manner that admitted of no controversy, a wooden batte-axe, highly carved and silded, which is an exact representa-tion of the one that Josh swung with such fatal . Under Josh's august nose blazed several lamps; and sticks of burning sandal-wood punk, and braziers of incense powder, sout wreaths of smoke, lifting the room with an ap wreaths of smoke, lifting the room with an oder that was rather pleasant after a while. Before this altar the heads of the companies, chat in long blue robes and black skull-caps, appear daily during the festival, bowing, kissing the floor, and chanting, while the Som Yen and Good Kim are twanged and drams are beat in herrid dissumance. Hither are brought offerings of taked and raw means—whole sheep and hogs. A record of these is kept, but with the exception of the left hind-quarters of the baked animals, they are token away again by those who bring them. This is an economical form of sorting, and probably does Josh as mach good as though his votaries did not more their bateon so carefully. votaries did not save their bacon so carefully

he religious coremonies are soon over (and that snother wise economy), though during the irient festival they me frequently repeated. "It is a curious fact that the Chinese do not resent or apparently object to the presence of Americans during these rites. Perhaps they are willing to give us every opportunity to be converted, and desire to set us an example of Therality and courtesy which we will be load to following."

Learning and Laugevity. An examination of the neerology of Brown University for the academic year just closed suggests a few thoughts in regard to the comparative longovity of literary may. Of the eighteen alumni reported as having cled during the year, the average age was above sixty-seven. A large proportion of these were studious men, lawyers, ministers, and teachers. One only of the whole number Hed before the age of thirty, and he was the only one originally devoted to business life. But he afterited a consumptive constitution. Ten were inherited a consumptive constitution. Ten were lawyers, whose average term of life was about seventy-six years. The list presents but one doctor, and he area through his three-score years and ten. Another, whose life was mainly devoted to teaching, passed life accenty-neventh year.

The number of ministers was only four, and their mean length of life was less than fifty years, the few accenty-neventh years and their mean length of life was less than fifty years.

in this particular the facts are abnormal, and no representative. This is not strange, in view of the very small number of this procession. The the very small number of this procession. The stronge thing is rather that the number of ministers deceased during the year was so small. In fact, one of these four ought to be reckoned as a business man; for he left the ministry, not willingly, but by roustaint of circumstances, after only a few years of ministerial life. The conclusion from the whole view is, that professions I men as a class live longer than men in general.—Christian Watchman.

E CURSE OF SCOTLAND .- The nine of diamonds -Numerous reasons are assigned for this card being the wor of the North; one, because the nine of diamonds is the arms of a leading member who voted for the introduction of the mult-tax who voted for the introduction of the malt-tax into Scotland; a second, because this card is considered fortunate in the game of comette, which was introduced into Scotland by Mary of Lorraine, and caused heavy losses, if not absolute ruin, to many of the Scotland nobility, a third in, because the card resembles the cross of St. Andrew, the pairon saint of Scotland—"cross", passing into "curse." MODE OF ELECTING THE POPE.

At the present period, when so much of public attention, both at home and abroad, is directed to the probably speedy election of a successor to Pope Plus IX, the following remarks from the pen of the Paris correspondent of the London Times will be read with interest :-

In the eleventh century Pope Nicholas conferred on the cardina's the right of directing the election of the Pope; and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman chrey the ratification of their choice. To legalize the election it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the cenchive, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. This made of proceeding, however, was found to be inconvenient. The elections gave rise to dissensions, revolts, and seemds so it the gravest kind-foreign intrigue added to the confusion, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election.

That revolution or reform took place in 1271, That revolution or reform took place in 1271, on the accession of Gregary X. It did not, however, and could not, put an end to intrigue. In the conclave were cardinals belonging to discesses in all parts of the Catholic world, and each had his own candidate. The elections were often prolonged beyond measure, so much so that pressure was sometimes chaployed so obtain a decision. Close confinement and short commons were tried, and if after three days' deliberation the cardinals did not elect a pope, one plate of freet, or simply bread and wine were plate of freet, or simply bread and wine were ration the cardinals did not elect a pope, one plate of mean, or simply bread and wine, were served to them until they made their choice. The terms prescribed by the ancient statutes were subsequently modified, and before going into conclave the cardinals repented this oath—"I take to winess our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge me, that I will elect the person whom I ought to elect before God."

I could to elect before God."

There were, and, I believe, still are, four different modes of election—by inspiration, by compromise, by scrittiny, and by access. By inspiration, when several of the cardinals call aloud, as if on the impulse of the moment, the name of the person whom they judge worthy of the supremadiguity. It is, however, only after long and finities deliberation, and when there remains no chance of agreement by merely human means, that recourse is had to supernatural aid; and it has happened that the rest of the cardinals, or a majority of them, inswilling to show decided opposition, or to be the last in giving their assent, at once concur in the choice of inspiration.

The election by compromise is when, after

The election by compromise is when, after qually long and equally fruitless deliberation, hey agree to lay saids their preferences and to themselves. It is related that it was in this fashion. John XXII was chosen. He gotall the cardinals to piedge themselves to accept the candidate he should propose, and, to their great surprise, he proposed himself. Taught by this example, for they had never meant to clock him, the cardinals decided that this power should not again be entrusted to any member of the college events. rusted to any member of the college, except on onditions which would render the recurrence of

uch an event impossible.

When the election of a pontiff is by scrutiny or allot, each cardinal writes his own name with ballot, each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets or bulletins are deposited with much solemnity in the consecrated chalice which stands on the alter of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the alter and each one appropering and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named ad hoe from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two thirds of the votes in his favor he is declared ejected. If no one can show the reuisite number of votes, another proceeding is me through. This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared, the tickets are burned. The present pope was elected by unani-

alty.
The functions of the cardinals are, then, highly inportant and the past shows how necessary it is that the Pope should be elected with a view to peace and conciliation. Every Catholic country is interested in it, and the cardinals are naturally supposed to be mindful of the interests of their respective countries. France, Austria, and Spain claimed, and I believe still claim, the privilege of temanding the exclusion of one cardinal each from the pontifical throne, but only when the majority of votes is not yet obtained by any one cardinal; and these powers are supposed to have friends or

and these powers are supposed to have friends or representatives in the conclave to maintain that right in their name.

The cardinals are, as every one knows, princes of the Church. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. In the elevanth century they numbered but twenty-eight; in modern times they are as many as seconds. nodern times they are as many as seventy modern times they are as many as seventy. When sesembled they form the Sacrad College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the pontileal throne is vacant. They got the red hat under Inn. HI, during the Council of Lyons, in 1245, and the purple from Bontface VIII, in 1294. There are cardinal descors and cardinal priests. Cardinal Richester was a priest and Mararina descor. The ieu was a priest and Mazarin a deacon. The

ilen was a priest and Masaria a deacon. The great Catholic powers propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as cardinals of the crown.

In the pre-ent condition of the Papel States it is supposed that the choice of the Sacred College is already made, and that the future pontif will be true larmed instantly on the death of Plas X4, without any meeting in conclave or the usual forms of election. This would be contrary to all previous usage; but we're Home at once invaled by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, with or with out the permission of France, or were an insurrection to occur, the cardinals would not be ound to assemble in the Vancan; for wherever hey assemble there is the conclave. It is not at all improbable that the Emperor of the French has already fixed on his candidate, be person is the Court of Rome has never been able to discover.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Bescription of the City of Nankin. On the 19th of July last the troops of the Em-peror of China succeeded, after several days' hardfighting, in capturing the city of Nankin. Tienwang, the rebel Emperor, killed himself a few days [previously by eating gold-leaf, determined. by suicide to avoid personal capture. The body was found by the conquering troops lying in the osition in which the robel had died. The other leading rebel chiefs were taken, and one of them, Chung-wars, has determined to write his life if illowed to live long enough for the purpose. The ondon Times' correspondent gives this account

of the city of Nankin as it now is:-"Nankin will now be opened to foreign trade. It was not named in our treaty, but the sixth article of the French treaty significated that French article of the French treaty significed that French subjects should be allowed to establish themselves there directly it was recovered from the rebels; and under the doct inverse matter chase in the act inverse matter chase in the second harden with England and America, subjects of these countries will enjoy the some province. The privilege, however, will certainly for a long time 6 or a barrier one, and even in the end is not likely to be worth much. The city is a heap of rains, with the exception of the small corner occupied by the Rebels; even the palace of the Tien-weigh has been burnt, and years will clapse before it can approach nearly to its former size. The country innectiately surrounding it is desert, and what uneclately surrounding it is desert, and what ade there is in produce with the neighboring issuest flows to Chinkeang, the situation or bich, at the junction of the Grand canal with Yangtae, sives it great advantage over its formerly important neighbor, sloschow is the centre of the richest province in China, and was therefore certain to recover more or less quickly from the state of desolution in which the rebels and left it. But Nankin possesses no such advan-ges, and attiough bumbers of its former inhable-nts will no doubt gradually flock back, and course will again arise from their ruins, it is very unlikely ever to arale its former size, importance, or consideration. Even before the alvent of the rebus, its prestige as the arcent capital of China alone give it the particular was a second with the particular of its far wealther neighbor—Soochow; and now it seems likely that the latter will permanently relipse it. The present circumference of its walls is only sighten miles, instead of the thrity-desired. only eighteen miles, instead of the thirty-five capital of China; and at the time of his capture by the Tatphops only two-thirds even of the lesser area was estimated to be occupied by houses. Still, however, and all its decadence, it is a vasicity, and of sufficient importance to fully justify the great weight attached by the Imperialists to

A SATISFACTORY TOTAL .- A Scoich minister, after a hard day's labor, and while at a "denner tea," as he called it, kept incessantly praising the "heam," and stating that "Mrs. Doulop at hame was as fond o' heam like that as he was," when was as fond o' haam like that as he was," when the mistress kindly offered to send her the present of a ham. "It's unce kin'o' se, unce kin', but I'll no pit ye to the trouble; I'll just tak' it hame on the horse afore me." When, on leaving, he mounted, and the ham was put into a sack, some difficulty was experienced in getting it to lie proporly. His inventive genius soon cut the Gordian-knot. "I think, mistress, a cheese in the lither on wad mak' a gran' bulance." The birt was immediately seted on, and, like another John Gilpin, he moved away with his "balance true."

its recapture.

SONG FOR OUR HARY.

NIGHT. The little sparrows have their nest, God gives the pretty creatures rest; He watches o'er the smallest thing That nightly folds its weary wing.

Sleep! baby, sleep! The nodding lilies by the stream With folded petals sweetly dream, The sleeping disies in the grass

Are wrinking as the night winds pass. Sleep! baby, sleep! Now drop the fringed and dainty lid O'er "sweetest eyes" that e'er were hid, And leave your durling haby wiles For augels' whispers, dreamy smiles. Sleep! baby, sleep!

FUNNY JOTTINGS.

-The bangman's consolation, While there's life there's rope.

-Near sighted soldiers are bravest, for they can't see the enemy. -A blind man, like a newspaper, requirera leading article.

-Why are preity girls like catmeal cakes? Because they give the heartburn. -They who think there is no vaccoun in nature orget a coquette's heart and a beau's skull. -Ladies should never put pins in their mouths. Their ips should be roses without thorns.

-If the cat had wings, no bird would be left in the sir. If every man had what he is wishing, who would have anything? -Pack your cares in as small a space as you

in, so that you can carry them yourself, and not ict them annoy others.

—It is a popular delusion to believe that powder on a lady's face has the same effect as that in a musice—namely, to go off.

-To be well gloved and well booted is said to be the mark of a gentleman; but with gloves at hree dollars and boots at eighteen, none but the well salaried can afford even to "keep up appear--A lady said to her husband that she had read

he "Art of Love" just to make herself agreeable o him.g"! had rather have your love without the oft," he replied. -Some mischievens was one night pulled down a turner's sign, and put it over a lawyer's

deor; in the morning it read, "All sorts of turn-ing and twisting done here." -We walked to church on Sunday morning behind "the girl with a hole in the heet of her stocking," She probably knew of it on Saturday, but remembered the Sabbath and kept it

-The following toast was recently proposed at a fireman's dinner: - "The ladies Their eyes kindle the only flames which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance." -Douglas Jerrold once said to an ardent young entleman, who was auxious to see bimself lo print, "Be advised by me, young man, don't take down the sbutters before there is something in

-A young lady, visiting in a genteel family, -A young lady, visiting in a genteer rainity, asked the footman for a potato at dinner. John made no response. The request was repeated; when John, putting his mouth to her ear, said, very audibly, "There's just twa in the dish, and they must be keeplt for the strangers."

"Two lawyers in Lowell, returning from court the other day, one said to the other, "I've a notion to join Rev. Mr. — 's church; been debating the matter for some time. What do you think of it?" "Wouldn't do it," said the othet. "Well, why?" "Because it could do you no possible good, while it would be a great injury to the church."

-We would exhort all parents, if you regard the welfare and happiness of your children in this world merely, teach them benevolence, and train them in thibits of benevolence. If you desire that they may be kind to you when you are old, strive to enlarge their hearts. If they are taught to love their neighbor as thomelves, they never can be unkind to their own

-Our Simon, who is not at all backward in coming forward, perpetrated another good thing a day or two since. As he and a friend were standing on the corner, a fine-looking horse passed leisurely by. "That horse is a happy creature," said his friend, "for he's got no notes to pay to-morrow." "Not so happy as you suppose," replied Simon, "for he's got his checks and drafts to meet." and drafts to meet."

-An "Idea Modeller" writes :- I was teaching school in a quiet country village. The second morning of the season I found leisure to note my surroundings, and among the seanty furniture I seized a three-legged stool. "Is that the dame?" block?" I said to a little girl of five. The eyes sparkled, and the curis nedded assent, and the lips rippled out, "I guess so—the teachers always

-Sir Thomas Waldo, on leaving the house of a —Sir Thomas Waldo, on leaving the house of a noble Duke, where he had dired, contributed to the insolence and covetousness of a train of servants who fixed the hall. Upon placing a crown in the hand of the cook, the man returned it saying, "I don't take silver." "Don't you?" said the Barouet, "then I don't give gold," and returned the five shillings to his purse.

-Some village traders envying a peddler who, they thought, was doing trade with their customers, questioned him whother the had a license to sell." "A license to sell? no, certainly not," to sell." "A license to sell? no, certainly not," quoth John; whereupon they dragged him, nolens robus, before his worship the justice. On being regularly interrogated whether he was day heensed John sang and lustily. "In coorse I has; here you are," exhibiting her Majesty's licenses whereupon his persecutors accused him of having hed and frandulently misled them. "Bosh" cried the peddler; "you saked me if I had a license to cell, and I told you the truth when I told you I had not. I do not wish to sell it; I want it for my own use!"

SOMETHING LIKE "SOCIAL SCIENCE,"—The public schools of Buffalo orier prizes to the young ady pupils for the best leaves of bread. IRISHMAN's POSTSCRIPT. - "If you don't receive this letter, let me know, and I will see the post-

Too Many Cooks.—Elwes, the noted miser, nicd to say, "If you keep one servant, your work is done; if you keep two, it is half done; and if on keep three, you may do it A CONSTITUTIONAL PON — David Purcell, the famous punster, was desired to make a pan extempore. "Upon what subject?" said David "The king." answered the other. "Oh! sir," said he, "the king is no subject."

THE WIFE. Does Fortune smile, how grateful it must prove To trend life's pleasing round with one we love! Or does she frown? The fair, with softening art, Wiff soothe our woes, or bear a willing part

CORE FOR A FILLON.—As soon as the part begins to swell, get the thettere of lobelia, and wrap the part affected with cloth, saturate it thor-ovenly with therare, and the felou is dead. An old physician has known this to cure scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.

A Decron's Russon.—A practitioner being asked by his patients why he put up so many ingredients into his prescriptions, is said to have movered, more ficetiously than philosophically—'In order that the disease may take which it likes leaf." RELY-LOVELER MOTIVE OF OUR BEST ACTIONS, good or bad, may be resolved into the tove of ourselves; but the self-love of others is wholly employed in pleasing themselves. This makes the great distinction between virtue and vice.

Religion is the test motive of all actions, yet religion is allowed to be the highest instance of self-love.—Swift. HUMAN DRUBGES,-When a man is patient, HOMAN DEFOURS,—When a man is patient, and humble, and contented with little, he is almost invariably the beat and the drudge of offers. Every one is sequented with some higheaded, nogsinly, mack, easy-tempered human donkey, who runs errands, lends money, arms a children, hangs pictures, sees old maids home, eiters on the shake-down, goes outside the omalbus in the rain to oblige a laily, and generally does everything he is asked to do by his sharper and more sellish neighbors.—Dickens' All the Fear Reseat.

THE BASON AND THE BANKER.—A small Ger nu bason had occasion to see Baron Rothschald ( Frankfort, The great manufer was write, my forvers life when Baron X, was announced Be did not even lift his eyes, but said, "Take a chair, sir." The baren, with true German toucusters about thies, said, "Sir, indeed." I think M. is Baren did not bear my name. I am a baren also—the Baren X." "Ah! a thousand pardons!" said the banker, still writing; "you are a baren; take two chairs, then, if you will be so kind, and wait till I have bushed this letter."—Paris

THE PROPERSES "FUNNY MAN" OF SOCIETY .-His presence at a dinner party is expected with eager delight, the busz of the table is hushed when he opens his mouth his most common-place remarks produce a laugh on account of the bread assumption that nothing which he utters can be wholly devoid of humor, and while his can be wholly devoid of humor, and while his power of anusement lasts he is the idol of his company. Alifling to sing a comic song and to play upon the banio will beighten this idolatry into fanaticism. But in the hours of what Horace calls the solid day, when the post-prandsi roars of the preceding evening have died away, and are sately hursed beneath the stratum of serious business which is orought by every morning, the "funny man" will often be mortified to perceive that he is perhaps the only person in his own wide circle of acquaintance who is never consulted when any matter of real importance is under consideration.—Saturday Review.

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